



ZIKA VIRUS AND PREGNANCY

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Background and objectives: Zika is spread mostly by the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito also by sex (vaginal, anal, or oral, or the sharing of sex toys) without a condom with someone who lives in or has recently traveled to an area with risk of Zika. The most common symptoms of Zika virus disease are fever, rash, headache, joint pain, and conjunctivitis and muscle pain. Zika can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus. Infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects. This study was conducted to amid investigat Zika virus and Pregnancy.

Materials and methods: Search was done by keywords of Zika virus and Pregnancy in pub med, Ovid, Elsevier database.

Findings: Zika virus infection in a pregnant woman can pose significant risks to the fetus and can cause congenital Zika syndrome, which includes severe birth defects, such as hearing loss, club foot and contracted limbs, incomplete brain development, including microcephaly, abnormal development of the eyes and visual problems, other neurologic abnormalities including irritability, seizures, spasticity.

Conclusion: If someone have travelled to a Zika-affected country or area and want to become pregnant after that, Women should wait at least 2 months after travel before trying for a pregnancy. Men should wait 6 months before trying for a pregnancy. Because the Zika virus has been found in the semen of some infected men for up to 6 months, during that time, men should always use condoms correctly, or avoid having sex.

Keywords: Zika virus, Pregnancy, protection